

B. & B.

OUR MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE STILL CONTINUES. ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST BE SOLD. THIS IS NOT IDLE TALK, BUT A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

BROWNING & BARKLEY

THE GREAT Slaughter SALE

BOOTS AND SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

F. B. RANSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

CARRIAGE WORK.

Surpassing all former invoices in BEAUTY OF FINISH AND ELAQUE OF STYLE, and as the financial wave of depression has already struck as the entire stock will be offered at

Regular PANIC Prices!

EDWARD MYALL, (Successor to Myall & Riley).

No. 16 Sutton St., NATAVILLE, KY.

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WALL PAPER.

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint Line. ALABASTINE is the best for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheaper and better than Kalsomine or White Wash. Anyone can put it on.

W. A. NORTON, Representing--

LOUISVILLE COTTON AND GRAIN EXCHANGE

Established 1865.

EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL, No. 9, Second St., Opp. Opera House.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

WASHINGTON'S WIRE.

REFORMS IN THE MATTER OF PROVIDING APPROPRIATIONS.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of Uncle Sam's Gold Sent by Mail Across the Continent--Something About Appointments--National News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.--There is nothing in the report that the Carlisle-Morrison wing of the Democrats in the next house intend to "take away from the appropriations committee most of the important appropriations bills." Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Mr. Morrison would favor such a change, and it is not probable that without their consent and support it could be carried, if any one wished to propose it.

There is, however, a change which is spoken of and may be not only proposed, but carried by general consent of the Democratic majority. This is to restore to the ways and means committee that control over the appropriations which it had from the beginning of the government until the year 1865. The present appropriations committee was only created on March 3, 1865. Until then the ways and means committee had charge of the appropriations, as will be seen by the following definition of its duties: "It shall be the duty of the committee of ways and means to take into consideration all such reports of the treasury department and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the house; or to inquire into the state of the public debt, of the revenue and of the expenditure, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon. In preparing bills of appropriations for other objects, the committee of ways and means shall not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them for their consideration which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they shall propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects."--Rialo.

"It shall also be the duty of the committee of ways and means, within thirty days after their appointment, at every session of congress commencing on the first Monday of December, to report the general appropriation bills for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses for common and diplomatic expenses; for the army; for the navy; for the expenses of the Indian department; for the payment of invalid and other pensions; for the support of the military academy, fortifications; for the service of the postoffice department, and for mail transportation by ocean steamer; or, in failure thereof, the reasons of such failure; and said committee shall have leave to report said bills (for reference only) at any time."--Rule 7.

The creation of a separate appropriations committee in 1865 brought confusion into the public business. It separated the function of laying taxes for revenue from that of determining the expenses, with the result that one committee hereafter laid taxes without reference to or knowledge of what amount of expenditures was proposed by the other, and in the result, the revenue events show, without the least care to keep the revenues within or close to the limits of the authorized expenditure, the enormous and oppressive surplus revenue during so many years, the ways and means committee completely laying taxes upon the people year after year a hundred millions and more in excess of the amount authorized by congress to be expended by the government.

To remedy this evil the proposition is to abolish the appropriations committee and give to the ways and means committee both the amount of revenue raised and the taxes by which it shall be raised from the people, as was formerly the whole some practice, and to a consolidated business sense in this proposition.

Some of those who favor it offer a still further reform in the system of taxation, or rather of what may be called congressional bookkeeping. They propose that for every chief head of expenditure a distinct tax shall be reported, in order that the people may be enabled to see for themselves how and for what purpose money is "traded" from their pockets to the treasury. Thus it has been practically shown that:

The interest on the debt and the regular pensions would be safely covered by the revenue from domestic distilled spirits and imported spirits and wines.

The executive, legislative and judicial, the foreign intercourse and the miscellaneous expenditures would be covered by the tax on tobacco, internal and imported, and the salt duties.

The expenditures for the military establishment and for public works would be covered by the sugar duties.

The naval expenditures, including new ships, would be covered by the tax on domestic and imported beer and the duty on lace.

The expenditures for the interior and postoffice departments, including salaries for the District of Columbia and \$17,000,000 of miscellaneous expenditures, would be covered by receipts from public lands, fees and a variety of minor items, together with the duties on vehicles and excises.

There would remain the sinking fund and some other expenditures, to balance which the revenue from the duties on spirits and wines would be adequate. This method should be adopted the people would much more easily perceive when and for what Congress is extravagant, and every voter would be able to understand the congressional bookkeeping.

Finally, another and important change is spoken of. It is to relieve the speaker of the appointment of the committees and have the appointments made along the same line. The house has the power, if it chooses, to do this, and it was once the practice. Barbery, in his digest of the rules and practices of the house, writes:

plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the house shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots."--Rule 67.

The latter mode of appointing committees was of late years never resorted to, but the practice has been for the house to adopt an order "that the speaker be authorized to appoint the regular standing committees," and after adopting such order is a usual for the house to adjourn over for ten or three days to enable him to make the appointments.

There is no doubt that a ballot by the house would secure that the committee be a complete representation of the sentiment of the whole house, and would thus presumably enable them to do more effective work. But it is scarcely probable that this change will be made at the coming session.

The Official Gutlines.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.--There was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the employees of the mint in this city and consequent rejoicing and glees on the part of the throngs of office seekers, for the official list has fallen at last, for as can be ascertained between forty and fifty Republican heads have dropped off, to be replaced by Democrats. For many weeks the local politicians have awaited this action on the part of the new superintendent of the mint, Daniel M. Fox. He has now, it is believed, by growth of applicants, male and female, who came either encouraged by committees of their backers or armed with voluminous letters of recommendation. Mr. Fox has moved slowly, however, and each application of any weight has been carefully looked into, so that it is thought when the names of the successors to the deposed employees who have been requested to step down and are announced they will be generally approved by the Democrats. The sudden and wholesale slaughter which has taken place, however, is sure to raise a tremendous row, which Mr. Fox is doubtless fully prepared. Other removals are expected and now that a move has been made the Democrats confidently look forward to see the entire three hundred and more Republican employees of the mint retired to private life.

A Good Hebeism.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.--A leading department officer said to-day: "The number of cases where it appears that unfit persons appointed on recommendations is small. We examine papers as well as men, and often revoke a bad appointment even after it is made, though the fact doesn't get into the newspapers. We have seen many persons recommended by instance were inferior, but the administration is going to adopt a new policy. If the error is discovered in time the claimants are not allowed to sue. We shall simply notify the employers of the facts in the case, and urge upon them the importance of greater care in their recommendations. If an appointment is made and such criticism and a public scandal, we shall take the pains to publish all the names of persons, as our voters, so to speak, who are not fit. I understand how difficult it is for a man to refuse a petition for a fellow townsman and for a man to refuse to give a recommendation. I am sure all we have to go on in many cases, and citizens must feel their responsibility in the matter."

Shipping Gold to South.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.--Withstanding San Francisco's Spaulding's angry but qualified denial, it is ascertained that gold coin is still being shipped in large quantities to the coast. The gold is being shipped to New York. According to the report of those who claim to be thoroughly informed upon the subject, more than \$1,000,000 worth of gold is being shipped from the mint-treasury vaults here as ordinary postal matter. If this information is true, the last shipment was made by the mail steamer San Francisco on Saturday morning, the 19th inst. The amount was \$300,000 in gold coin, put up in 400 sacks, and has been shipped in the same way, each containing \$100,000 and weighing 350 pounds. If this shipment was made, the overland postal car arriving in New York next Saturday will be loaded with treasure, unless some train robbers may have taken a fancy to their contents.

That Famous Letter.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.--Ex-Senator J. H. Slater, who has been charged with the letter to President Cleveland concerning certain federal officials which called out the president's so famous reply. Slater concludes: "I endorse and commend the letter of President Cleveland, to whomsoever it may have been written and am glad it has been made public."

Yellow Fever.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 20.--Hereafter all trains arriving over the Mexican Central railroad will be closely inspected to prevent the landing of passengers from the yellow fever districts of Mexico. Governor Hiram has appointed Dr. McKenney to be state health officer at this point, and two assistants to aid in inspection. This inspection by state authorities is wholly inadequate to prevent the arrival of the dread scourge, as no restriction is made in the timing of coming passengers who are suspected of coming from infected districts, but against whom no proof is obtainable. The Federal authorities have taken no steps toward inaugurating a rigid inspection of passengers and their baggage, except at eastern ports. Yellow fever is epidemic at Vera Cruz and several smaller villages in the interior. Iowa near the City of Mexico. The Mexican authorities use every means to suppress all information touching the progress or fatality of the disease. From Mexico, from the coast, has suspiciously increased during the past two weeks and there are several reasons for believing that among the passengers are numerous refugees from the infected districts fleeing for their lives and going back to Europe, from whence they came, many being leprosy and other diseases.

At Enidville, Ky., Abraham Brannan, of Louisville, attempted suicide by taking morphine. Cause unknown.

D. O'Sullivan, of Jersey City, could not get into his domicile when he came home from the city, as he found the door locked. He was, however, reinstated with him for shouting and kicking in the door panels, and was arrested by the police.

A knife and a stabbed Allen fatally.

AMONG THE STRIKERS.

THE CONTINUED LOCK-OUT IN CLEVELAND CAUSING DAMAGE.

The Great Mills Kneeling and Going to Decay--Some Leaving for New Fields. The Knights of Labor and the Wabash--A Big Failure.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 20.--The strikers are still resolute in their efforts to compel the Cleveland Rolling Mill company to accept of their demands. No work is permitted in or about the mills. The strikers' sentry gather around in the mills in the morning and no person is allowed to go inside the gates.

A glance at the plate mill discloses a most deplorable condition of affairs. The stacks are rusting and the brick lining is fast becoming crumbling. Other portions of the rolling mills are rapidly showing signs of decay. It is said that some of the furnaces were left so suddenly on day 1 are in such a condition that it will be difficult to render them fit for use again. In the steel, plate and iron rolling departments the machinery is of delicate construction and is greatly damaged. A number of machinists employed by the company were ordered out of the work in the repair. They approached the mill, but the strikers forced them to turn back. The men who have the distribution of provisions in charge have a difficult task. Each striker who has asked for relief has been given a certain amount of food. Each time he receives aid the clerk makes an account of it upon his ledger, and unless he has an unusually large family he receives no more for several days. Rollers, rollers, steel workers and many other skilled workmen have accepted positions in Youngstown and Pittsburgh, where they intend to "stand firm" while awaiting a vacancy in the mills there. Twenty wire drawers, with the exception of one, are waiting at the factory in Hartford, Conn., departed for the east. Many Poles and Bohemians, who were located in this country by this representation, have returned to their native lands.

Opinions in New City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.--In this city there was considerable discussion among labor men as to the extent and prospects of the strike ordered by the executive board of the Knights of Labor, many members of the order holding that a mistake had been made in making such a test of strength before it was actually known that a majority of the shopmen were prepared for such a move. A Knight of Labor who has recently come from Ft. Worth, Tex., said that the men on the system of the state were not so thoroughly organized, and while they are satisfied now with their treatment, if they should strike on a general basis, they would of course obey it and shut down the roads. They had resolved to support their brethren of the Wabash, and \$20,000 had been appropriated for every man giving day's pay a month. There were 1,600 men discharged by the Wabash people because they refused to join the Knights of Labor, and the men on the Southwestern, say that the strike ordered by the Knights of Labor, and the strike on the Wabash system in this city that there is no prospect of a strike, and in fact it is one of it of short duration. A vast people think there will be no strike.

Failed at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 20.--The command sent out by the Knights of Labor, ordering a general strike on the Wabash system, had little effect here. Only about one-sixth of the employees at the shops and yards here are in sympathy with the strike. At the noon hour, the time set for the strike, all was quiet at the shops, and all recommended working. No general strike is expected here at all.

At Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.--There are no signs of a strike here among the Wabash employees, except that the men left the machine shops. They left on account of the order of the Labor union is not positively stated. No action has been taken here by the strikers. Considerable uneasiness was felt until working time came after dinner, as the men were reticent, but this was passed.

No Effect at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.--It is asserted that the strikers ordered by the Knights of Labor to strike on the Wabash system, had little effect on the working of the road here. The engineers, firemen and brakemen belong to unions of their own, and it is thought the union will not affect more than ten men in the shops and yards here.

Street Car Strikers.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.--Cars were run during the afternoon by the city, as the strikers were all withdrawn. Everything is quiet and the strikers hope to carry their point by peaceful means. No disturbance occurred during the afternoon. The strikers have the sympathy of all the trades unions of the city.

At Detroit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.--A dispatch to the Journal from Detroit, Ill., says: "The Wabash strike was inaugurated here at noon. Less than ten men quit work out of the 30 employed within the city limits. By the fact that nearly eight hundred knights quit work two months ago, and have remained idle ever since."

Didn't Join.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 20.--The employees of the Wabash railroad at this point did not strike as ordered by the Knights of Labor, to which organization about two-thirds of the men employed in the shops here belong. The pay car is expected to arrive soon to pay the employees for June.

At Albany.

MOORESBY, Aug. 20.--There has been no demonstration here, as all the Knights of Labor employed here on the Wabash road westward on Aug. 19, except twenty-five, who now went out.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

How the Wind Blows Just Before the Sale.

Are They? COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.--As the time for the assembling of the Democratic state convention approaches the indications that the old ticket will be re-nominated grow stronger. It appears that eighteen out of every twenty delegates arriving from the outlying counties are for Hiram Hurd. Hiram Hurd with the Lucas county delegation has reached the capital. Upon arrival it is expected that what opposition there is to the old ticket will be developed to that a clear estimate of its strength may be readily made. The statement is put out that Hurd's opposition to Hiram's second term was caused by the action of the governor in endorsing the petition of G. O. Johnson for the internal revenue collectorship of Toledo against whom Hurd is said to be bitterly opposed.

There has been some talk about securing President Cleveland for the appointment of M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, as a director of the Union Pacific, but there appears to be good ground for the statement that this will not be done.

The seven Monroe county delegates come instructed that they should be ready to tell loud to carry out instructions, inasmuch as Thurman has declined to permit the use of his name before the convention. Those who are opposed to the nomination of generally Thurman men. In event of their developing sufficient strength to place Hurd's re-nomination in front of the convention. The result will be the selection of Hon. George L. Converse as a compromise candidate.

Least Governor Warwick is quietly taking in the situation, feeling confident that Hurd's re-nomination will carry with it the greater part of the old ticket. The situation at this time is correctly laid by the Cincinnati Enquirer, which says: "Taking the shains of the state into consideration, giving due weight to the opinions of the different admirers, there are but one possible outcome to the convention, that is that Gov. Hurd will be re-nominated, and most probably by acclamation. Thurman has dropped in a little too late in the fight for the nomination to present any thing like a solid front. While the claims of his friends as to the instructions given regarding Hurd in some counties may be correct to a certain extent, there is no denying the fact that Governor Hurd has a strong following that will most certainly make him the choice of the convention."

Maxwell Addresses the Public.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.--The following letter was written by Maxwell to the public: "The representative of the Republican called on me, and presented a letter from a gentleman of England. He asked me to identify the writing but this I declined to do. I asked him to show me the original, and he said, 'I cannot, it is about a Mesonic business.' The reporter asked me if he could write anything and I told him he could write anything he pleased, but I would not defend it and did not fear the result at all. I did not say anything as to Freiler's action, and I did not say anything as to his several prescriptions at various times, and at his request. The Republican representative asked me to describe the effects of chloroform, and I told him I did not know my defense at all, acting under the advice of the Hon. John T. Martin. The case presented on me, and presented a letter from a gentleman of England. He asked me to identify the writing but this I declined to do. 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